TWO CENTS.

GETTING IMPATIENT.

Rates of a vertising made known on application

Congress Restive Over the Delay in Furnishing Hawaiian Information.

THEIR REQUESTS HELD IN CONTEMPT.

A Suggested Excuse Believed to Have No Valid Standing.

UNWARRANTED INSINUATION

Congress is becoming very impatient over the delay on the part of the administration to respond to the request of the two houses Secretary Herbert gave the desired infor information concerning Hawaii. While the House resolution was passed only on Wednesday, there has been an abundance of time since the Senate adopted resolutions of inquiry for all the information desired to have been furnished. The Senate has adjourned over until Monday, and, of course, cannot now receive the information until then, but had they not been informed that the communication was not to be expected this adjournment would not have been

A Feeling of Resentment. The feeling in Congress is that Mr. Cleveland is disposed to treat their requests with contempt and the resentment against the administration is growing stronger among those whom Mr. Cleveland has counted on for support. The policy adopted by Mr. Vest of leaving the administration to take care of itself and repudiating the administration scheme to put the queen back on the throne is one which will be generally adopted by democrats who do not come out boldly and denounce the whole scheme.

Received With Contempt.

The suggestion conveyed in matter given out last night that the delay in sending in had the effect of getting lower bids than documents was due to the failure to find certain letters assumed to have been writ- been barely sufficient for the contract speed, ten on the Hawaiian subject by Mr. Blaine is received with contempt by men of both must, if they are anxious to get the conparties who have any standing in Congress. It is suggested that if any such existed, letters discovered since the policy of Mr. Creased speed, and adjust their bids accordingly. This point is amply illustrated in the as an excuse for the policy, and the administration is in very bad straits if they are as an excuse for the policy, and the admin-istration is in very bad straits if they are reduced to the necessity of hunting up, at this late day, reasons to excuse action al-

progress at the time of his writing this letter and that his disposition was to oppose Not From Increased Boiler Pressure. it if the proprieties of the case permitted. In conclusion, the report says that we do fell Mr. Baird had the glasses on it. Even The insinuation is made that because no not believe that any increase of speed has the shock of the sight of this letter can be found that there been some tampering with the records

A Violent Assumption. The date of Mr. Stevens' letter shows how violent this assumption is. It was written on the 8th of March, 1892, and could hardly have been received at the department before the last of the month. At that time the approaching national convention was occupying the minds of both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison, and there was nothing urgent in the communication which required an immediate answer. A little more than two months from then Mr. Blaine retired fore the last of the month. At that time two months from then Mr. Blaine retired from the cabinet. It is entirely probable, therefore, that Mr. Blaine never answered this letter at all, and the insinuation that his reply has been abstracted is without

Minister Stevens' Letter.

Minister Stevens' letter referred to is supposed to allude to the machinations of the Wilcox party against the government of Queen Liliuokalani. Mr. Stevens said:

· I have information which I deem reliable that there is an organized revolutionary party on the islands, composed largely of native Hawaiians and a considerable number of whites and half-whites, led chiefly by individuals of the latter two classes. This party is hostile to the queen and to her chief confidant, especially opposed to the coming to the throne of the half-English heir apparent now being educated in England, and means to gain its object either by forcing the queen to select her cabinet from its own members or else to overthrow the menarchy and establish a republic, with the ultimate view of annexation to the United States of the whole islands. A portion of this party means only the former, and the other portion intends the latter. Failing to the \$6,864.58, payable under the act of Febaccomplish the former, the most of the party

would seek the latter alternative.
"I have little doubt the revolutionary attempt would have been made ere this but the presence here of the United States ship-of-war. I still incline to the opinion that the revolutionary attempt will made so long as there is a United States force in the harber of Honolulu, but it would be rash to assert this positively. Therefore I deem it my official duty to ask for instructions in view of the possible contingencies. I may add that the annexation seatiment is increasing, quite as nexation seatiment white residents and native Hawaiians, and other workingmen tive Hawaiians, and other workingmen who own no sugar stock, as with the sugar planters. I am, sir," &c. There is nothing new in the above letter.

There is nothing new in the above letter. It formed part of the correspondence that President Harrison sent to Congress with his annexation message, February 15, 1888, and was published in executive document

Pleased by the Publication.

The publication of the letter from Minister Stevens seems to be very pleasing to the members of the administration. It was only recently that the State Department recognized the apparent importance of this letter, and since then the attention of Congressmen friendly to the policy of restoration has been called to it. A number of congressional supporters of the policy have read the document, and their assurances that it has a very important bearing on the Hawaiian question have, it is said, caused of members of the House who agree to go the administration to consider it an effect-ive piece of ammunition. The inference and it is evident that if it is held it will be made by some of those interested in reply to the letter, perhaps for the reason that a hypothetical case was presented, and it has been the custom of the State Department, as well as of other executive office

The President's message on the Hawaiian their homes after the holiday recess the question and the correspondence connected opposition to the bill will be stronger and therewith will not go to Congress before more widely spread. Some of the members Monday. It is not absolutely certain that represent constituencies which are very strong reasons for the belief that they will. The only thing in the way of such action is the possible conclusion of the President and the possible conclusion of the President and his advisers that "it is not compatible with public interests" to let the public know It seems vain, nowever, to expect the opposition in the House to be successful. In the Senate, however, the situation is what Minister Willis has been instructed to

the statement that it does not care just nature of these instructions. iblic there prematurely and before sident directed Mr. Willis to announce them to the provisional government, serious trouble might follow and a conflict ensue with unfortunate results. It is for this reason, it is said, that the President decided parture of the Alameda.

To Mr. Holman's Resolution in Regard to Premiums to Contractors.

Reports From the Chief Naval Constructor and Chief Engineer as to the Increased Speed of Cruisers.

Nearly, if not all, of the information relative to the premiums paid contractors for increased speed in naval vessels, called for by Mr. Holman of Indiana, is already before the House.

During the extra, or first, session of this Congress Mr. Blair introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for this data. The resolution was passed, and formation

This reply is composed of reports of Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn and Chief Engineer Melville, and gives the total premiums paid or due on account of increased speed at \$690,000, divided among five shipbuilding firms. The subject of increased boiler pressure is treated fully, and the opinion is rendered that it has not been detrimental. The boilers of the ships have all been designed with a large factor of safety, and have been tested to a pressure much higher than carried on trials or in the service. In powering our ships it has been the practice of the department to give them ample boiler power, for it is in this respect that foreign war vessels are most deficient, so much so that Great Britain has deemed it unwise to subject the prototype of the New York and a number of other vessels to a test under full power with forced draft. That our practice has been a wise one may be inferred from the fact that we have yet to record a failure of one of we have yet to record a failure of one of our boilers on trial.

What the Effect Has Been.

It is their belief that such a practice has not resulted in giving contractors large premiums for increased speed; it has rather would have been possible had the power for contractors, in making their estimates, tract, take into consideration the probability or the certainty of a premium for inwhen the first bids for their construction were opened it was found that all of them were opened that were opened that all of them were opened that all o

resulted from the increased boiler pressure carried on the vessels in question. When the designs were made it was contemplated that the pressure at the engine would be 160 pounds on trial. In the Machias it was 100, in the Castine 159, in the Bancroft 163, in the Detroit 163 and in the New York 169. In the latter case the engine throttle valves spectively, and as they made 14.37 and 18.71 knots, the contractors gained nothing by carrying three pounds additional pressure.

FREEDMAN'S TRUST COMPANY.

Controller Eckels' Report Shows a Considerable Cash Balance.

The annual report of Mr. James H. Eckels, controller of the currency and ex-officio commissioner of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, which was submitted to Congress on December 9, shows a cash balance on hand of \$33,707.43, including \$4,-381.57 collected during the year. Five claims were presented and paid since the commissioner's last report, amounting to \$47.35, making a total of 1,634 claims paid under the act of February 17, 1883, aggregating \$10,616.52, leaving 1,377 claims unpaid, calling for \$6,864.58. Of barred claims eight were presented during the year, making 234 claims filed since May 12, 1885, calling for \$3,941.50, payment of which is barred under the act of February 21, 1881. The commisuary 17, 1883, as well as the 234 claims presented since May 12, 1885, amounting to \$3,941.50, and such other claims as are likely to be presented, should the limitation contained in section 8 of the act of February

The commissioner recommends the repeal of this limitation, and submits with his report the draft of a bill for that purpose. The item of deferred payments on the Lukins plantation lots in South Carolina, heretofore reported as an available asset, amounting to \$289.85, will not nereafter be reported as such. These lots are located on one of the Sea Islands in South Carolina and were sold to colored people on partial payments. The destruction wrought on these islands by the recent cyclone in that region has made it impossible for these people to make their payments, and as ejectment proceedings would involve expenditures equal to if not greater than the value of the delinquents' lots it is not thought ad-visable to institute such proceedings. The commissioner estimates the remaining available assets at about \$40,000. There are over \$7,000 of checks issued by the several comoners which have never been presented for payment.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Party Caucus.

The democrats who are seeking a caucus on the tariff bill find that a large number and it is evident that if it is held it will be nothing more than a conference for an exchange of views. Thus far those who are trying to organize an opposition to the bill have not been successful in getting enough members to agree to take the extreme position of voting against the measure if it is not satisfactorily amended. They believe, however, that when members return from seriously affected by the bill and after having been among them it is expected that they will return with a determination either to change or defeat the measure. In the Senate, however, the situation is different and very great difficulty in passing any tarin bill is expected. It has been heretofore announced that the populists in the Senate would vote for the bill, but it is authoritatively stated that Messrs, Peffer, Stewart and Jones and probably Allen and Irby will oppose the measure. The first three propose to use every means in their power to defeat it. Morgan and Pugh

their power to defeat it. Morgan and Pugh

Collapse of the Big Bridge at Louisville.

MANY WORKMEN KILLED IN THE WRECK.

Varying Estimates of the Loss of Life.

FAULTY MECHANISM BLAMED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.-At twenty minutes past 10 o'clock this morning the fourth span of the ill-fated Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge fell into the river. This proved to be the most frightful of the many disasters to the bridge, which has wrecked lives and swept away fortunes in a manner almost inconceivable At 11 o'clock it was known twenty-five

men had been killed, as that many dead bodies had been recovered from the water. The bodies were most horribly mangled. The shocking accident was witnessed by men employed along the river front and on the boats plying up and down the river. The ferry company at once sent two boats to assist in securing the bodies of the dead and dying and rescuing the workmen still alive. About sixty men were at work on the span when it gave way and plunged them into the river.

Both banks of the river were soon crowded Many women were in the throngs, and it was apparent they were the wives and children of those who had gone down to death. Three patrol wagons were kept busy, and the guards were assisted by the fire department in carrying off the dead and the injured. The wagons could not go to and from the hospital fast enough to receive those taken from the river.

Deaths Estimated at 180. Later it was reported that the officers of the Maj. McKenzie, the government boat, said 180 men were lost. The officers attributed the accident to the giving away of the girders, due to faulty

The injured were taken to the city hospital at the rate of about one a minute. At 11:15 seven men had been brought in. All were unconscious, and, as a result, their names could not be learned. Some were white and others colored.

Mr. Baird's Account. Mr. J. W. Baird, secretary and treasurer of the bridge company, was one of the witnesses to the disaster. Mr. Baird was in the company's office on the fourth floor of the Commerce building. The bridge is in plain view of his room, and it is his custom to watch the progress of the workmen plunge was enough to completely overcome

He said in reply to a question? "Yes, I am the originator of the plan to build the bridge, and I guess I will be eternally damned for it." According to Mr. O. E. Selby, the civil engineer in charge, who was on the bridge at the time the span fell, there were only

thirty workmen on the collapsed portion of the bridge, the engineer corps being at another portion of the structure. Mr. Selby thought fifteen of those who went down were dead, and said the others had even chances for their lives. He had no time to talk further, as his immediate attention was needed at the scene of the calamity. James Trent, a painter, who resides at 224 18th street, this city, was on the span, twenty feet from the pier nearest the Ken-

tucky shore, when he heard a peculiar crashing noise. With Ernest Miller, Robt. Woolford, Charles Pope, and a workman named Carter, he ran for his life toward the pier, and all succeeded in reaching safe footholding on the masonry, when the span went down with a fearful crash. Trent and his companions slid down a rope to the river's surface, when they were taken into a skiff which hurried to the spot. Trent asserts that the collapse was preceded by two distinct shocks, which gave the workmen warning, but too late to al-low many of them to escape.

A Scene of Excitement.

Consternation, excitement and, for a time, disorder ran rampant at the foot of Campbell street shortly after the disaster. For a while the energy and patience of the police were seriously taxed, but finally they brought order out of disorder. Friends, mothers, fathers, sisters, all were present in a short time, and the scene as the mangled corpses were taken from the steamer Hotspur and loaded into the wagons was heartrending.

The first three victims were taken into shanty boat, one already dead and the other two struggling for life. They were after-ward removed to the city hospital. One poor man, who had his left arm mashed off and leg terribly mangled, died on the stretcher just as the wagon started up from

It is very difficult to secure a correct list of the unfortunates, but among the thirty or forty victims brought to the shore by the Hotspur, the City of Jeffersonville, the Major Mackenzie and others, that did noble work, the following are known to have been killed:

Lester Garlock, Louisville. John Courtney, Louisville. - Kelley of Allegheny City. Harry Simmons, Louisville. George Moore, Louisville, James Leech, Louisville. Franche, Louisville.

Tim Murphy was taken to No. 715 Fulton street and cannot recover. Pat Kelly. George Lilly of Carter Station, Tenn.

George Brown. While it is not known how many victims of the ill-fated bridge lie at the present mo-ment under the debris in the bottom of the Ohio river, still it is possible to give the following imperfect list of those workmen were on the bridge, but were saved: John Glen, Major Hall, P. Hade, George Castle, James Trent, Ernest Miller, R. Woodford, Charles Pope, John Harnor and Donnelly Leclaire. The financial loss amounts to \$60,000 and

is borne by the Phoenix Bridge Company, which had the contract for the work.

To Destroy Derelicts. The Navy Department has made arrangements to clear the path of navigation between New York and the mouth of the Mississippi of all wrecks and derelicts that may be regarded as dangerous to navigation. This important work has been assigned to the cruiser Kearsarge and that vessel will start from New York in a few days fully equipped with torpedoes and other explosives necessary to the execution of her orders. She will proceed leisurely as far south as Key West, destroying every derelict that may be found in the course of nav gation, and will continue her cruise to Galveston in case it is reported that there are

The Senate District Committee Alters the Sealer of Weights Bill.

Other Bills Acted on Today - Favorable and Unfavorable Reports-Members Present Today.

The Senate District committee met at 10:30 this morning and were in session for over two hours. A great deal of business was transacted. The important question over the reorganization of the office of the sealer of weights and measures was solved. ONE DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS. There has been a bill introduced in each house providing for the appointment of a sealer and an assistant sealer, to be paid by fees at the rate of \$1 for each inspection made. The House bill was passed, containing a very loosely drawn section, which practically gives the sealer power to inspect the weights and measures as frequently as he should inspect at least twice a year, that he might inspect 300 times if he chose to do

When the bill was taken up today by the Senate committee this defect was noted and it was argued that the inspection of weights and measures should not be made a burden upon the storekeepers of the city, but that the office be salaried and no tax should be placed upon the shopkeepers and others, excepting the general tax for the

Favorable Reports.

Favorable report was ordered, with certain amendments, on the bill to simplify the form of deeds of conveyance, trust Faulkner. The amendments are purely technical.

Senator Proctor was directed to report favorably the House bill, making service connection with water mains and sewers and recommending an indefinite postpone-ment of the Senate bill. Senator Faulkner was directed to report, with amendments the bill to open, widen and extend alleys.

Other Actions.

The bill to open minor streets was rejected by the committee, and an adverse report was ordered on it. An adverse report was also ordered on the bill for the relief of John W. Daniel. The House bill for closing alleys from square 751 was ordered to be reported favorably, and the Senate bill postponed indefinitely. Similar action was taken on the bill to release and turn over to Mrs. Mary O. Augusta certain property in the District.

The House bill extending North Capitol attorney for the District and his assistants to administer oaths and affirmations. This bill was introduced day before yesterday by

Senator Hunton.

The meeting this morning was attended by Senators Harris, Faulkner, Hunton, Martin, McMillan, Hansbrough and Proctor. The sealer of weights and measures for the District, Mr. Bond, appeared before the committee and was examined at length the other was to the duties of his office and its reas to the duties of his office and its re

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To Administer Oaths. Mr. Cobb has introduced a bill in the House providing that the attorney, the assistant attorney, and the special assistant attorney for the District of Columbia be authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations, in the discharge of their official duties, to witnesses, and in with the exception that the people who live their official duties, to witnesses, and in with the exception that the people who live all cases where a justice of the peace is empowered so to do; and providing the usual penalties for perjury. Any person that stopped on one of his hunting trips, are of the opinion that Mr. Burroughs is the attorney, the assistant attorney or the special assistant attorney for the District in the investigation of crimes and mis-demeanors, says the bill, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con-viction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than two

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Grounds for Divorce. Mr. Johnson of Ohio has introduced a bill in the House adding the following to the existing law as grounds for divorce under the District laws: Conviction of felony and confinement in the penitentiary, or confirmed lunacy after confinement in any lunatic asylum or hospital for the insane for a period of seven years, and when the party so confined shall have been pronounced hopelessly insane and incurable. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and shall apply to all cases, whether now pending or hereafter to be instituted.

Mr. Terry of Arkansas has introduced bill in the House creating the office of foreman of press work in the government printing office, who shall have complete control and supervision, under the immediate head of the public printer, of all the presses and pressmen employed in the government printing office. He shall be a practical pressman and be a member of the international union containing the greatest number of pressmen of the United States. He shall receive the same salary as, and be co-equal with, the foreman of printing, and co-equal with, the foreman of printing, as shall be appointed by the public printer.

Mr. Bingham has introduced a bill in the

House amending the incorporation laws relating to trust companies so as to provide as follows: "That fifteen or more persons, citizens of the United States, may associate themselves together to form a company for the purpose of carrying on a security, guaranty, indemnity, loan and mortgage business, the capital stock of which shall not be less than \$5,000: Provided, that the capi tal stock of any company now incorporated under this act to carry on this class of business may be fixed at \$5,000 or more, and that any such company may be accepted as sole surety on any bond or undertaking required by or given pursuant to

Goes to Paris.

Maj. S. C. Kellogg, fourth cavalry, now acting as one of the commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national parks, has been selected as military attache of the United States embassy at Paris, a position that has practically been vacant since the recall of Capt. Borup of the engineer corps several months ago on the unsustained allegation that he had be-Germany and other governments. He the provisional government, might follow and a conflict ortunate results. It is for the the President decided assage until after the de-Alameda.

The provisional government for the safety of the dishonorable conduct referred to the interests of amity, and not because it the interest

SEC'Y HERBERT'S REPLY A PLUNGE TO DEATH. PROVIDING A SALARY. NO NEED OF HURRY.

President Cleveland Not Considering the District Offices.

OTHER MATTERS TAKE HIS TIME

Without Foundation.

Those interested in the appointments to offices in the District of Columbia are of the opinion that the President has decided not canal. to take that matter up for some time yet. It is said that there are other details of he pleases, and the only limitation was that public business which, in the estimation of the President, are of more pressing importance than the filling of offices in the Dis- and that interest money and repairs would so, and receive \$1 each time from each place trict. It is understood that the President thinks that the District appointments can walt until he has disposed of other matters which are pressing upon his attention in connection with the government of this country. As far as the President has been informed, it is said, he is not aware that any vital interest in the administration of should be placed upon the shopkeepers and others, excepting the general tax for the support of the District government. Senator McMillin presented these views clearly and strongly and he was directed by the committee to perfect a bill, which he presented in rough form. This bill provides for the appointment of a sealer at a salary of \$2,000 a year and an assistant sealer at \$1,200 a year. The District Commissioners are to furnish him with an office in a central portion of the city and also with a horse and wagon and a laborer when he may need one. There are to be no fees for inspection whatever. Under the present law the sealer is a feed officer and his total income is between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a year. Senator McMillin is directed by the committee to report his bill as a substitute for both the Senate bill and that which came from the House.

Favorable Reports.

No Particular Hurry. All the reasons which could be advanced to prove that it is of great moment that some action be taken in the premises at once have, it is believed, been called to the and releases, which is in charge of Senator attention of the President, and in spite of these arguments, it is said that he still is of the opinion that a further delay will not prove of material injury. This position is present at today's session and one of the number stated that, so far as he knew, the number stated that, so far as he knew, the ians and their friends are resting on their oars. Of course, there is still some missionary work being carried on, and in the interviews which the President has almost daily with the statesmen who are here attending the sessions of the statesmen who are here attending the sessions of the statesmen. daily with the statesmen who are here attending the sessions of Congress, it is said that, amid the profound interchange of views which take place on grave questions of state, the names of citizens of the District are mentioned in the Presidential ear in connection with some District office. But, of course, all that can be done and still

Say a Good Word.

It is also known that members of Conrecently the friends of Mr. F. P. B. Sands have been active in advocating his appointment as a member of the board of District Commissioners in place of Mr. Ross. It is said by some that Mr. Ross, although he is a popular democrat and has made an excellent Commissioner, will not be again appointed. In that event the friends of Mr. Sands are desirous of seeing him given the place. Mr. Sands is a native of the District, a member of the District bar, and a man of large means. He is a well known and active member of St. Matthew's Church, and has quite st. Matthew's Church, and has quite an extensive personal acquaintance. Mr. Sands' candidacy has developed great activity within the past few days, but this, it is understood, is due more to the zeal of Mr. Sands' friends than any immediate prospect that the prize is to be awarded very soon. that the prize is to be awarded very soon. There are no other new candidates in the field for the various offices as far as known. destined to get some fat office in the Dis-

One Democrat's Opinion.

A well-known local democrat, who is popularly believed to hold the closest relations to the President, stated to a Star reporter today that he placed no more reliance in the recent reports of a decision by the President in regard to the local offices than he had in the other many rumors which had gone about since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. "If Mr. Cleveland," said he, "has decided to make the appointments I know absolutely nothing of it; nor do I believe that anyone else does. The story is, in my opinion, nothing more than a mere rumor, and a slightly founded, if not entirely unfounded, one. Although I have not seen the President for some time, I am perfectly confident that he has not yet given the matter of the District appointments more than a passing thought. "Indeed," remarked the reporter's in-forn ant, "I think it can safely be said that the President has been, and now is, entirely engaged in other and far more important matters than the filling of the District offices. Until he is in a position to relin-quish his concern in and attention to such other matters, matters of national importance, I mean, I feel sure Mr. Cleveland will let District matters drop."
"Do you believe that the President has any particular men in view?" asked the

reporter.
"Now, as to that," was the reply, "I cannot say. As certain men have been proba-bly mentioned to the President in connection with the various District offices, I sup-pose he has listened to what was said about them, but there, I think, the matter

termined upon the appointment of anyone to any of the District offices, Mr. Cleveland

FURLOUGHING EMPLOYES.

From Necessity Many Are Laid Off

Temporarily at the Printing Office.

tion. At least, not to anyone here.'

Several large divisions in the government printing office have been furloughed from day to day during this week. The reason for this is that the rush of department work, which always comes in the fall of the year, is over, and Congress is not making as much work as usual. In fact, not forces-which are what may be termed congressional forces-busy. Those forces fill out their eight hours a day by "taking out" on department work. The entire office has been rushed for several months, and the result is that current work was never before so well up to date as it is now. The public printer must keep a force large enough to be prepared at all times for the maximum amount of work, for when the maximum is reached he has no discretion but to dis-charge or furlough the employer. charge or furlough the employes. Owing to the exceeding duliness of the times and the utter impossibility of men finding employ-

Senators Frye and Morgan Favor the Nicaragua Canal.

They Argue Before the House Committee-A Committee to Make a Personal Inspection.

Rumors that Are Believed to Be "To consider the Nicaragua canal and the duties of the government toward it," was the subject which called out a full meeting of the House commerce committee this morning. Senators Frye and Morgan were the speakers. Both gentlemen have made an exhaustive study of the matter and appeared at the meeting at the request of the committee.

Both Senators Frye and Morgan argued strenuously for government control of the

Mr. Frye argued that the government could build the Nicaragua canal for \$75,-000,000; that the bonds would sell readily, while paying an interest of only 4 per cent, not exceed \$5,500,000 per annum.

Government control would permit a lowering of rates to \$1 a ton and a profit would result at that figure.

In Mr. Morgan's argument he said that both he and Senator Frye regretted the failure of the Senate in 1885 to ratify the Frelinghuysen treaty with Niogragua. By the terms of that treaty the United States would have secured a strip of land twelve miles wide, connecting both oceans, that would have been invaluable to us. would have been invaluable to us.
Incidentally the Senator threw a small side light on the executive session of the Senate at which this matter was considered. He stated that the treaty lacked but one vote of the necessary two-thirds vote which would have secured its ratification. The only thing which stood in the way of a practically unanimous adoption of the treaty was a bugaboo of an infringement of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

At the conclusion of Senator Morgan's remarks Mr. Storer of Ohio offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted. It

remarks Mr. Storer of Ohio offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted. It provides for the appointment of three Senators and six Representatives each, to be appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, to proceed as soon as possible to make a personal inspection of the route from Greytown to the Pacific, to learn the actual condition of the work and of the material and political effects in Nicespane material and political affairs in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so far as these may have reference to the construction of the canal. The resolution will be reported to the

entire committee unanimously favored the proposition of governmental control of the

GEN. SICKLES' TWO SALARIES.

The Question Now Being Considered by the Controller.

Second Controller Mansur of the treasury has begun the consideration of the case of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, member of Congress it may be truthfully said that the President has not as yet taken up for consideration the appointments to District offices. from New York. Gen. Sickles draws two major general on the retired list of the United States army. Paymaster General gress in their intercourse with many of Smith of the War Department, to whom the the citizens of the District are apt to be matter was first referred, declined to disstreet to the Soldiers' Home will be re-ported favorably in lieu of the Senate bill to the same effect. A favorable report was ordered on the bill S. 1267, authorizing the quiet canvass constantly in progress. Quite Olney. In an official opinion, in which no decision was reached, the case was returned to the Secretary of War.

Gen. Sickles had an extended interview with Second Controller Mansur today on his case. Mr. Mansur's decision will be con-clusive, as the law empowers the second controller with the final settlement of army

officers' accounts.

The questions involved are very importive.

Mr. McRae (Ark.) then took the chair and resentatives and inferentially approving or disapproving the action of a co-ordinate branch of the government by a subordinate officer of the government. The pay of a member of Congress is \$5,000 a year, and that of a major general on the retired list \$5,025 a year for life. It is asserted that if Gen. Sickles is com-pelled to make a choice, he will resign from Congress rather than give up the honor he so dearly prizes.

THEY ARE SANGUINE.

Minister Thurston Says Hawaii is Prepared to Resist.

Mr. F. P. Hastings, Hawalian charge d'affaires, yesterday received the following telegram from Minister Thurston, at San Francisco, based on dispatches received by the latter from Honolulu: "The friends of the provisional government are confident and sanguine. They are determined to resist assault, from whatever quarter it may come."
A press dispatch from San Francisco says
that Minister Thurston has taken passage on the steamer Alameda, which starts for Honolulu today.

CAPITOL TOPICS.

Urgent Deficiency Bill. The House committee on appropriations

today reported the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying the sum of \$1,651,-896.31. The bill provides \$7,100 for the repair of the building occupied by the fish commission in this city, \$21,723,33 for the Department of Justice, of which sum \$3,243 are for employes of the District Court of A Pension a Vested Right.

The subcommittee of the House committee the bill introduced by Mr. Martin of Indiana declaring a pension to be a vested right did

not report upon the bill, as was expected, at the meeting of the committee today. While it is confidently predicted that the report will be favorable, the subcommittee requests more time to consider the bill. Mr. Martin says a report will be made at the meeting of the committee next Tuesday. Today's Cabinet Meeting.

principal subject of consideration at today's cabinet meeting, with what result

The Hawaiian complication was again the

mits his message to Congress. Postmaster General Bissell and Secretary Smith were not present at the meeting. Most of the members left about 1:30 o'clock, but Secretary Lamont and Attorney General Olney remained with the President until nearly 2 o'clock. The New Assistant Secretary. Gen. Joseph Doe, the new assistant secre-

tary of war, took the oath of office at noon today and entered at once on the discharge

of his new duties. The esteem and affection felt for Gen. Grant, the retiring official, was shown by the large number of officials who called to take official leave and wish him success in his new field of labor. He took occasion to introduce them to his suc-

Davenport Case The Davenport court of inquiry is practi-

cally concluded, and today the judge advocate of the court, Lieut, Laucheimer, read the summary of the evidence. His document was a long one, consisting of more than 120 pages of typewritten matter, and it required the whole day to read it.

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL ONLY THE HOUSE

An index to advertise-

Was in Session and Doing Business at the Capitol.

BAD CONDITION OF THE KITCHEN.

The McGarrahan Bill Again Laid to Rest for a Time.

ARIZONA AND STATEHOOD.

The Speaker laid before the House a com munication from the sergeant-at-arms, showing that that official has been on a housekeeping investigating tour. He complained of the filthy condition of the House kitchen, and asked for an investigation of the culinary department. The letter was returned to the committee on public buildings and grounds, with order to investigate the matter.

A stir and a ripple of surprised amuse ment went through the House a few days ago when it was found that a public document relative to the opening of the Cherokee strip contained a map on the margin of which was a bold advertisement in large type of a western railroad. Above all is a strong appeal to patronize the "Best road in the world," and the "Favorite world's fair route." Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio), chairman of the committee on military affairs, stated that he would not have paid any attention to the matter, but that some per-sons were endeavoring to make political attention to the matter, but that some per-sons were endeavoring to make political capital out of the episode, and a local re-publican paper in his city had insinuated that the map had been obtained from the railroad company by the energetic clerk of the committee on military affairs, and that he would probably obtain a free ride over the road in consideration of his services.

the road in consideration of his services.

Mr. Outhwaite stated that the map had been purchased for the use of the War Department by Col. Hyle of the inspector general's department, who had been sent out by the department in connection with the opening of the Cherokee Strip. Col. Hyle had found it necessary to obtain a map to-accompany his report and had purchased the only one to be had at the place—the railway map—and had neglected to strike out the advertisement. Mr. Outhwaite submitted a letter from the adjutant general's mitted a letter from the adjutant general's office giving this explanation of the episode. office giving this explanation of the episode.

Mr. Lacey (lowa) inquired whether Mr.

Outhwaite was not giving the railroad company a bigger advertisement by this airing of the matter than it would ever get from a public document.

Mr. Outhwaite, seconded by several members around him, remarked excitedly that the name of the road had never been mentioned until announced by Mr. Lacey that moment.

Eulogies on Senator Stanford. Mr. Loud (Cal.) offered a resolution that Saturday, January 20, 1894, be set aside for the purpose of eulogizing the late Leland Stanford, Senator from California, and it

was adopted. Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge (Kv.), from th committee on appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency bill and gave notice that

he would call it up tomorrow. The McGarrahan Bill. After the call of committees for reports Mr. Pendleton (W. Va.) called up the Mc-Garrahan bill, which came over from yesterday as unfinished business, and moved that the House go into committee of the

Mr. Sayers (Tex.), the chairman of the Mr. Sayers (Yex.), the chairman of the committee on appropriations, again began to resist the measure. He demanded a division on Mr. Pendleton's motion and then made the point of no quorum. Tellers were appointed, and after consuming three-quarters of an hour, a quorum appeared and the motion was agreed to by a vote of 170 in the affirmative and 11 in the agreement.

the bill was read in full.

Mr. Pendieton then moved that the com mittee rise and report the bill favorably to the House. To this Mr. Sayers objected, and the chairman stated that unless Mr.

Pendleton wished to speak he would recog-nize some one else.

Mr. Pendleton then stated that he could not see any necessity for discussing the question as it was perfectly familiar to everybody in the Hou Mr. Williams (Ill.) inquired if this bill was the same as the one vetoed by Presiwas the same as the one vetoed by President Harrison.

Mr. Pendleton replied that it was not: that the objectionable features had been

eliminated. A Futile Fight.

The whole House gathered about Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Sayers in the center aisle and there was much confusion. The chairman suggested that the time of the gentleman from West Virginia was run-

"So is the gentleman from West Virginia," said Mr. Wm. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, sotto voce.

Thus pricked on, and seeing the hopelessness of his cause, Mr. Pendieton stated that as it was evident the opponents of the bill as it was evident and the seemed determined to prevent it from coming to a vote in the remaining five minutes, he would occupy the time himself. He he would occupy the time himself. He thereupon delivered a forcible and earnest appeal in favor of the claiment, whi

listened to with interest and applauded at its conclusion.

Mr. Pendleton having finished a few minutes before the expiration of his time, Mr. Sayers took up the remainder in expiaining his reasons for opposing the bill. The morning hour then expired, and the McGarrahan bill was again laid at rest for

the time being. For Arizona's Admission

After the expiration of the morning hour, and pursuant to the special order adopted on invalid pensions to which was referred yesterday, the House took up the bill for the admission of Arizona, and Mr. Wheeler (Ala.), chairman of the committee on territories, moved that the House go into committee of the whole for its considera-

The republicans, according to their prearranged plan, began to filibuster, and Mr. Hooker (N. Y.) demanded a division, which resulted in a vote of 130 in the affirmative and nothing in the negative. Mr. Hooker then made the point of no quorum and asked for tellers, whereupon Mr. Wheeler to avoid loss of time, called for the year and nays. On the call 182 answered in the affirmative and 5 in the negative, the republicans, as a rule, refraining from yetwill not be known until the President sub-mits his message to Congress. Postmaster publicans, as a rule, refraining from vot-ing. Only the republicans from the new northwestern states voted aye. The House then went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Wheeler suggested that as the bill last year passed the House by a vote of 178

to 3 there would be no desire for general Mr. Morse (Mass.) did not believe that Arizona had sufficient wealth or population or commercial importance to have state hood. He proceeded to severely criticise Delegate Rawlins for his remarks concerning Massachusetts during the debate on the admittance of Utah and denied the allegations made as untruthful and unwarranted Mr. Powers (Vt.) called attention t crepancies in the preamble of the bill. By unanimous consent, general debate was closed and the bill was read by sec-

Dr. Paxton's Resignation Accepted. The congregation of the West Presbyterian Church of New York at a meeting held in the church pariors Wednesday night accepted the resignation of its pastor, Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton. The action was take without any discussion.

do until after he had done it.

A friend of the administration is authority

not to pass upon questions based upon sup-